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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/032,328	12/31/2001		Ho-Woong Kang	P56619	4575
7590 11/28/2006			EXAMINER		
Robert E. Busi	hnell		LESPERANCE, JEAN E		
Suite 300 1522 K Street, 1	N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Washington, D)5	2629		
			DATE MAILED: 11/28/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)					
		10/032,328	KANG, HO-WOONG					
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
		Jean E. Lesperance	2629					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failur Any r	CORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DAISIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.15 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ver to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply by the state of the	TON. De timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status			•					
1) 🔀	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 De	ecember 2001.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
3)	<i>,</i> —							
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Dispositi	on of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-18,20,21 and 26</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>19 and 22-25</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.						
Application	on Papers							
10) 🖾 -	The specification is objected to by the Examine. The drawing(s) filed on <u>31 December 2001</u> is/al Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	re: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ obj drawing(s) be held in abeyance. ion is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
2) Notice 3) Inform	(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date 3/17/05, 12/31/01.	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	il Date					

DETAILED ACTION

The application filed December 31, 2001 is presented for examination and claims
 1-26 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-16 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application #20010055029 by Nakajima et al..

Regarding claim 1, Nakajima et al. teach a display system receiving a video signal from a computer and displaying a picture on a screen corresponding to said video signal (a control of a <u>display</u> in such a kind of <u>display</u> device is realized by using a <u>video</u> signal and vertical and horizontal sync signals from a host <u>computer</u>. (paragraph 0004), comprising:

an input terminal (the mouse (105) and the keyboard (104) are connected to the input terminal of the display device (103) from the host computer (102)) and ;

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a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer (character signal processing Fig. 7 (705) where the character entered from the computer using the keyboard has to be converted into computer language like 1's and 0's for the computer to understand;

a data interface coupled to said signal processor and connected between said computer and said display system (signal lines Fig.1 (106,107, and 108)), transfer data from the computer (101) to the display device (103);

and a controller transmitting said output signal to said computer via said signal processing part and said data interface (control unit Fig.7 (707)).

Regarding claim 2, Nakajima et al. teach a memory Fig.7 (706); and said controller (control unit Fig.7 (707)) regulates said signal processor to convert said input signal into a control signal controlling said computer (character signal processing Fig. 7 (705) where the character entered from the computer using the keyboard has to be converted into computer language like 1's and 0's for the computer to understand), stores said control signal in said memory Fig.7 (706), and transmits said control signal from said memory to said computer via said data interface (signal lines Fig.1 (106,107, and 108)), transfer data from the computer (101) to the display device (103).

Regarding claim 3, Nakajima et al. teach an on-screen display generator (display unit (201) providing a variable video display for setting up a displaying condition, wherein said controller (control unit Fig.7 (707)) controls said on-screen display generator part to generate said video display in response to said input signal (the

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screen will change depending on the input signal send by the keyboard (104) or the mouse (105)).

Regarding claim 4, Nakajima et al. teach an input mode selector providing one of a computer input mode and a display system input mode for respectively recognizing said input signal as an output signal to be applied to said computer and as a control signal for controlling said display system (The video signal 108 from the host computer 101 and the video signal 111 from the host computer 102 are inputted to a video switching circuit 202 of the display device 103. Either one of them is selected and sent to the display unit 201 and is displayed and outputted as video data (paragraph 0039); and said controller transmits said input signal to said computer via said signal processor and said data interface in the computer input mode, and said controller controls said display system in response to said input signal in the display system input mode (the microcomputer 401 discriminates that they are the interruption inputs, shifts a control mode to a switching control, and outputs a switching signal 206, thereby switching a switch of the video switching circuit 202 shown in FIG. 2 to the host computer 101 side (paragraph 0046)).

Regarding claim 5, Nakajima et al. teach said input terminal coupled to at least one of a mouse and a keyboard (the mouse (105) and the keyboard (104) are connected to the input terminal of the display device (103) from the host computer (102)).

Regarding claim 6, Nakajima et al. teach a method of controlling a display system (a control of a <u>display</u> in such a kind of <u>display</u> device is realized by using a

<u>video</u> signal and vertical and horizontal sync signals from a host <u>computer</u>. (paragraph 0004), comprising the steps of:

connecting an input device to said display system to enable the display system to receive a video signal from an external computer and display on a screen a video image corresponding to said video signal (the mouse Fig.1 (105) is connected to the display device 103 and the display device (103) is connected to the computer (101) to receive a video signal from the computer;

selecting one of a computer input mode and a display system input mode for respectively recognizing an input signal applied to said input device as an output signal to be applied to said computer and as a control signal for controlling display functions of said display system (The video signal 108 from the host computer 101 and the video signal 111 from the host computer 102 are inputted to a video switching circuit 202 of the display device 103. Either one of them is <u>selected</u> and sent to the display unit 201 and is displayed and outputted as video data (paragraph 0039);

converting said input signal into said output signal to be recognized by said computer during computer input mode (character signal processing Fig. 7 (705) where the character entered from the computer using the keyboard has to be converted into computer language like 1's and 0's for the computer to understand; and

transmitting said output signal to said computer (input data from the key input device 104 is <u>transmitted</u> to the host <u>computer</u> 102 through a signal line 109. The input data from the mouse 105 is <u>transmitted</u> to the host <u>computer</u> 102 through a signal line 110. The host <u>computer</u> 102 executes a predetermined operation on the basis of the

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transmission data (paragraph 0034)).

Regarding claim 7, Nakajima et al. teach the step of setting said display system in response to said input signal in the display system input mode (a video switching circuit (202), an input device switching circuit (203) and a switching control unit (204)).

Regarding claim 8, Nakajima et al. teach said input device further comprises at least one of a mouse and a keyboard (mouse 105 and keyboard 104).

Regarding claim 9, Nakajima et al. teach a display device (a control of a <u>display</u> in such a kind of <u>display</u> device is realized by using a <u>video</u> signal and vertical and horizontal sync signals from a host <u>computer</u>. (paragraph 0004), comprising:

a controller (controller unit Fig.7 (707);

an input terminal coupled to said controller disposed to receive an input signal (mouse 105 and keyboard 104 connected to the input terminal of the display unit (201) displayed a video signal 111 sent by the display device 103 from the host computer 102);

an input and output terminal coupled to said controller disposed to receive a video signal and transmit an output signal (the signal lines (106, 107, and 108) connected between the computer 101 and the display unit 103);

an input mode selector coupled to said controller selectively providing a computer input mode and a display device input mode (The video signal 108 from the host computer 101 and the video signal 111 from the host computer 102 are inputted to a video switching circuit 202 of the display device 103. Either one of them is selected

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and sent to the display unit 201 and is displayed and outputted as video data (paragraph 0039);

said controller transmitting said output signal in response to reception of said input signal during said computer input mode (input data from the key input device 104 is <u>transmitted</u> to the host <u>computer</u> 102 through a signal line 109 (paragraph 0034)); and

said controller controlling said video signal in response to reception of said input signal during said display device input mode (the microcomputer 401 discriminates that they are the interruption inputs, shifts a control <u>mode</u> to a switching control, and outputs a switching signal 206, thereby switching a switch of the video switching circuit 202 shown in FIG. 2 to the host computer 101 side (paragraph 0046)).

Regarding claim 10, Nakajima et al. teach said controller converting said input signal into said output signal in accordance with said computer input mode (an input interface unit 1001 and an input interface unit 1002 converts the signal into a digital signal of an ordinary voltage in which 3.3V or 5V is set to the high level. A change-over switch 1003 switches an A input and a B input and outputs in accordance with a state of a switch input S (paragraph 0105)).

Regarding claim 11, Nakajima et al. teach a video display device (a control of a display in such a kind of display device is realized by using a video signal and vertical and horizontal sync signals from a host computer (paragraph 0004)); and a computer Fig.1 (101) coupled to said input (mouse (105) and keyboard (104)) and output terminal (display unit (201), wherein said computer transmits said video signal to said video

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display device and receives said output signal from said video display device (input data from the key input device 104 is <u>transmitted</u> to the host <u>computer</u> 102 through a signal line 109 (paragraph 0034)).

Regarding claim 12, Nakajima et al. teach an input device (mouse (105) and keyboard (104)) disposed outside said display device (103), coupled to said input terminal (signal lines (106, 107, and 108), and providing said input signal to said display device (103) Fig.1.

Regarding claim 13, Nakajima et al. teach said input device comprises one of a mouse and a keyboard (Fig.1 (104 and 105).

Regarding claim 14, Nakajima et al. teach said input mode selector disposed outside said display device and coupled to said input terminal (the microcomputer 401 discriminates that they are the interruption inputs, shifts a control <u>mode</u> to a switching control, and outputs a switching signal 206, thereby switching a switch of the video switching circuit 202 shown in FIG. 2 to the host computer 101 side (paragraph 0046)).

Regarding claim 15, Nakajima et al. teach said input device comprises one of a mouse (105) and a keyboard (104) Fig.1.

Regarding claim 16, Nakajima et al. teach said controller responding to reception of said input signal by generating a shut down signal for consumption of power by an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal (the host computer (101) inherently has a switch to turn on/off the power going the computer to conserve the power consumption and sometimes the controller can turn off the computer if it figures that there is no activity for a period of time).

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Regarding claim 20, Nakajima et al. teach controlling a display device (a control of a <u>display</u> in such a kind of <u>display</u> device is realized by using a <u>video</u> signal and vertical and horizontal sync signals from a host computer (paragraph 0004)), with the steps comprised of:

receiving an input signal at an input terminal (the input data from the mouse (105) is transmitted to the host computer (101));

receiving a video signal (the display unit (201) receives a video signal from the host computer (101) and transmitting an output signal via an input and output terminal (display unit (201) is displayed and outputted as video data;

alternatively selecting one of a first mode and a second mode (the video signal 108 from the host computer 101 and the video signal 111 from the host computer 102 are inputted to a video switching circuit 202 of the display device 103. Either one of them is <u>selected</u> and sent to the display unit 201 and is displayed and outputted as video data (paragraph 0039);

transmitting said input signal via said input and output terminal when said first mode is selected (the microcomputer 401 discriminates that they are the interruption inputs, shifts a control <u>mode</u> to a switching control, and outputs a switching signal 206, thereby switching a switch of the video switching circuit 202 shown in FIG. 2 to the host computer 101 side (paragraph 0046)); and

controlling said video signal in response to said input signal when said second mode is selected acontrol mode is switched to the display control of the other computer of a priority lower than that of the relevant computer by a switching control input of the

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computer or the like. In this case, the output of the video signal is stopped by the switching operation of the switch and the control also advances to step S301 (paragraph 0061)).

Regarding claim 21, converting said input signal into an output signal functionally operating an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal when said first mode is selected (an input interface unit 1001 and an input interface unit 1002 converts the signal into a digital signal of an ordinary voltage in which 3.3V or 5V is set to the high level. A change-over switch 1003 switches an A input and a B input and outputs in accordance with a state of a switch input S (paragraph 0105)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US

Patent Application #20010055029 by Nakajima et al. in view of US patent # 4,251,759

("Boldt").

Regarding claim 17, Nakajima et al. fail to teach said input signal is a shut down signal for shutting down to reduce consumption of power by an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal.

However, Boldt teaches said circuit means further includes <u>shut down circuit</u> <u>means responsive to said input signal for producing a shut down signal when said input signal</u> is at or below a predetermined value corresponding to a second predetermined percentage ratio of said movable member speed to said desired speed, and means for stopping said drive means of said movable member in response to said shut down signal (13, lines 6-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the shut down circuit as taught by Boldt in the display control disclosed by Nakajima et al. because this would prevent a malfunction of the display control system.

4. Claims 18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application #20010055029 by Nakajima et al. in view of US patent #6,121,962 ("Hwang").

Regarding claim 18, Nakajima et al. fail to teach said controller responding to reception of said input signal representing a password signal by activating an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal.

However, Hwang teaches the input/output controller 7 is, in turn, connected to the system bus 1 for converting the mode of the computer system into a graphic off mode by outputting a graphic cut-off signal if the graphic off signal is input from the timer 6, checking a <u>password if there is an input signal</u> from a keyboard 71, a mouse 72 or an infrared port 74, and converting the mode of the computer system into a mode in which the user can see a screen of display unit 33; of the display or monitor 3 by

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stopping the output of the graphic cut-off signal if the password is correct. The second resistor R2 has one terminal connected to a node between the first resistor R1 in the display 3 and the graphic controller 32, and the other terminal connected as the input/output controller 7 (column 6, lines 19-31).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the password as taught by Hwang in the display control disclosed by Nakajima et al. because this would provide a computer system for controlling a screen display of a monitor in a power management mode (column 2, lines 66 and 67).

Regarding claim 26, Hwang teaches when a predetermined time has passed and there is no input of a wake-up signal, the <u>mode</u> of the computer system is converted into a suspend <u>mode</u> from a standby <u>mode</u> at step 217. The chip set 4 senses the state of the power switch if the <u>mode</u> of the computer system is converted into the suspend <u>mode</u>. The process routine jumps to the step for performing the POST procedure if the power switch is turned ON, whereby the computer system is booted again. If the power switch is not turned ON, the power OFF state is maintained at step 219 (column 5, lines 46-55). Same motivation as claim 18.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 19 and 22-25 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Dependent claim 19 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "said controller generating an activation control signal to said input and output terminal when said input signal represents an activation signal to initiate an increase in consumption of energy by an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal".

Dependent claim 22 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "making a determination of whether said input signal is a shut-down signal; and applying a control signal to said input and output terminal to regulate energy consumption by an appliance coupled to said input and output terminal in dependence upon said determination".

Dependent claim 23 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "making a determination of whether said input signal is an activation signal for activating an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal; and applying a control signal to said input and output terminal to regulate energy consumption by an appliance coupled to said input and output terminal in dependence upon said determination".

Dependent claim 24 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "making a determination whether said input signal is identical to a reference; and generating to said input and output terminal an activation control signal for activating an external apparatus coupled to said input and output terminal in accordance with said determination".

Dependent claim 25 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "making a determination whether said input signal is not identical to a reference; and preventing said input signal from being transmitted to said input and output terminal in accordance with said

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determination".

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571)

272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between

10:OOAM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 11, 2121 Crystal drive,

Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance

Date 11/21/2006

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RICHARD HJERPE

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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